

COCHISE REVIEW

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IN THE MINES

Operations in Cochise County, Sonora and Throughout the Territory

Arizona's Metal Output.

J. J. Valentine, president of Wells, Fargo & Co., has issued his annual report of the metals produced in the states and territories west of the Missouri river, including British Columbia and the Yukon district.

The report states that the total gross result in 1900 was \$229,315,427, of which gold contributed \$99,100,733; copper \$69,732,284, and silver \$42,402,502.

The combined output of these metals the last year was the greatest in the history of this country and Canada.

The world's production of gold, estimated at \$236,000,000, shows a decrease of \$68,000,000 as compared with 1899. Australia mined \$6,000,000 less, while the production in the British North American possessions increased \$6,000,000.

Montana leads with an aggregate production of metals of \$67,678,150; Colorado ranked next, with \$46,916,230; Arizona followed with \$21,106,029, and then California with \$18,390,714. In the British Columbia and the Yukon districts the value of ores mined was \$30,297,000.

Of Interest to Miners.

There is nothing statutory to prevent anyone writing "M. E." after his name, and claiming to be a mining engineer, though those who have a just claim to that title are often rightly indignant at its gross misuse.

If the apex of a vein crosses one end line and one side line of a lode mining claim as located thereon, the locator of such vein can follow it upon its dip beyond the vertical side line of his location.

The standard of a foot of fuse is thirty seconds. The estimate that a foot of fuse will take one minute to burn is a dangerous one in practice.

Carbonate of soda is the best remedy for boiler incrustations of carbonate of lime or sulphate, or both together.

"Assay everything" is a good rule for the prospector.

When the cyanide solution contains much copper it is precipitated on the zinc before the gold, coating it and retarding the precipitation of the latter.

—Mining and Scientific Press.

A Letter to Miners.

Secretary Russell of the Southwest-International Miners' association is sending out a circular letter to those interested in mining in Arizona, New Mexico, West Texas and Northern Mexico.

Its purpose is to bring to the knowledge of every mining man and all others interested in mining throughout the Southwest and Northern Mexico, the existence of the association, and to invite their co-operation and membership.

The letter states the object of the association, and the benefits to be gained by a union of those interested in the mining industry.

The association knows no flag, no political boundary, nor race, but seeks the acquaintance of Mexicans and Americans, the one with the other to the fullest extent.

An earnest effort will be made to bring the Mexican element into the association, and all Mexicans interested in mining are cordially invited to join, to make the rooms of the association their business home and to feel that they have an equal ownership therein.

Secretary Russell will be a salaried officer and his services will be at the disposal of the members. Those who know Ernest E. Russell, are well aware that his time is always at the command of those seeking to advance the interest of the Great Southwest.

The fortuna mines in Yuma county produced \$114,000 per month during the year just passed.

A number of Colorado miners arrived at Jerome a few days ago to take the places of those who were frightened into quitting word by the recent caving of the mine.

The "Carrie Nation Punch" and the "Hatchet Cocktail" have made their appearance in Phoenix saloons. This is probably a trick to catch the temperance patronage or fool the legislature.

The office of the surveyor general will be moved from Tucson to Phoenix by order of the Secretary of the Interior. The office will be located in the capitol building on the ground floor.

Steve Roemer is working like a trojan to push his reform school measure through. Steve is a very popular man and will come near putting that bill on the statute books.—Gazette.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Clawson and Miss Helen Clawson and Mr. Lewis B. Sroufe were visitors to Douglas on Sunday last, returning the same day via the Nacozari & Bisbee Limited.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

An Act Regulating the Hours of Employment in Underground Mines—Smelting and Ore Reduction Works.

H. B. No. 10. Introduced by T. E. Campbell of Yavapai, Arizona. Read first time. Rules suspended, read second time by title, 150 copies ordered printed, and referred to committee on mines and mining.

Be it enacted by the Twenty-first legislative assembly of the territory of Arizona:

Sec. 1. The period of employment of working men of all underground mines or workings shall be eight (8) hours per day, except in cases of emergency, where life or property is in imminent danger.

Sec. 2. The period of employment of working men in smelters and all other institutions for the reduction or refining of ores or metals shall be eight (8) hours per day, except in cases of emergency, where life or property is in imminent danger.

Sec. 3. The period of employment of hoisting engineers at mines shall be eight (8) hours per day, except in cases of emergency, where life or property is in imminent danger.

Sec. 4. Any person, body corporate, agent, manager or employer who shall violate any of the provisions of sections 1, 2 and 3 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force ninety days after its passage and approval by the governor.

The Detroit Copper Co., Morenci.

The present year has witnessed vast improvements in the ore reduction plant, and in the opening up and development of the company's mining claims a large area of mineral land covering 160 locations of 600 by 1,500 feet each, the superficial area of which would be over 3,200 acres.

There have been over 20 miles of underground work done on the company's property during the present year. There have been 500 men at work at and around the smelter and reduction plant, and about 200 on the outside. The underground work alluded to does not include stopping or the extraction of ore by that procedure, but of sinking shafts, driving levels, cross-cutting, winzes and the various connections necessary for safety and the expeditious hauling of the ore reserves.

There is being built and is about completed perhaps the largest concentrating plant in the United States. Its capacity is 500 tons per day, and will treat ore valued at only 60 cents per ton at a profit. "That sounds like a fairy tale, don't it?" said Mr. McLean, superintendent of the Detroit Copper company, at Morenci, who, in a recent interview, gave the information contained in this article. "I make that comment because I have read so much about marvelous discoveries in the local papers of mammoth ledges of copper ore that runs 50, 60 and 70 per cent."

In addition to the above, there have been put in place six 125 horse power gasoline engines. These engines were manufactured in England and are great factors as fuel economizers. They furnish power to run the concentrators, crushers and six furnaces of 600 tons capacity. The matte is converted by the pneumatic process and the output is 28 tons of ingot copper per day of 99 and 99½ fineness. The bulk of the ore comes from the company's old group of mines known as the Yankee, Montezuma, Rynerson, Morenci, Arizona, Central and the Copper Mountain.

Regarding the company's proposed railroad, Mr. McLean said: "The road will be known as the Morenci Southeastern, and its terminus will be Guthrie, on the Gila river, connecting with the Arizona and New Mexico railroad. It will be 19 miles long, and will have only 2½ maximum grade from Morenci to the San Francisco river, which it will cross and continue up the north bank of the Gila river to the terminus. The road bed will be standard gauge, but will be operated as a narrow gauge to begin with."—Matte and Bullion.

The Gazette says: There is trouble brewing between Toohey & Robinson, railroad contractors, in Cochise county, and parties who are familiar with the situation say that a bustup will soon ensue between them. Mr. Toohey is expected to arrive in Phoenix soon.

News reached Bisbee this week of the death of Jack Keating in Mexico, where he was at work on his mining claims. Mr. Keating was well known in Bisbee and was formerly associated with L. C. Shattock in the beer business. He has many friends here who will sincerely mourn his untimely demise.

DEDICATION OF THE CAPITOL

Official Program of the Day—A Great Occasion.

To the Editor of the REVIEW:

The committee on dedication of the territorial capitol building, desire through your valuable paper, to extend a cordial invitation to all the citizens of the territory of Arizona, and as many others as desire to be present, at the dedication of the new capitol building, on the afternoon of February 25th, 1901.

PROGRAM.

Grand Parade. Music. Dedication Services. Speaking. Reception.

Grand civic parade will be made up of federal and territorial officials. Members of the Twenty-first legislative assembly, national guards, cadets of university, normal and Indian school, fire brigades, various fraternal lodges, and associations, prominent citizens, and all other organizations who may desire to participate.

Arriving at the capitol grounds a very interesting program will be presented, consisting of music from the bands, orations, dedication. The speakers will be His Excellency N. O. Murphy; President E. S. Ives of the council; Speaker P. P. Parker of the house, and Chief Justice Street, orator of the day, as also representatives from the counties of the territory.

Following the dedicatory services there will be a reception by the governor in his rooms, and the secretary in his rooms; President of the council in the council chambers and speaker of the house in the assembly chambers. Excursion rates are arranged for on the various railroads.

The citizens of Phoenix are preparing to entertain all who come. A general representation from all parts of the territory, as well.

The following are the committees: Parade and program—J. M. Ford, Aaron Goldberg, Gen. H. F. Robinson, James B. Alexander, J. W. Bonham.

Decorations—O. L. Geer, T. E. Campbell, Steve Romer, M. J. Riordan, E. S. Perkins, Barkley, C. M. Shannon, Andrew Kimball, M. G. Burns and B. A. Fowler.

Refreshments—J. B. Finley, C. C. Warner, E. T. Ijams, J. B. Corbett.

Reception—Gov. N. O. Murphy, E. S. Ives, P. P. Parker, Charles Akers. Printing—Geo. P. Blair, Kean St. Charles, Alex. Barker.

Chairman—Gov. N. O. Murphy. Chairman Committee on Arrangements—A. C. Bernard.

Chairman Committee on Invitations.—S. Y. Barkley.

Two Miners Found Dead.

George Wheatley, a well known miner, was found dead in his tent one-half mile from Shultz yesterday. Beside him lay the body of a Mexican miner whose name could not be learned. Together the men had been working upon some claims which are owned by Davis & Smith of this city.

The death of the men is surrounded in mystery, but there seems to be enough circumstantial proof to show that they met their deaths through asphyxiation. The night was cold and the men were accustomed to bringing a dutch oven filled with coals to the tent to warm it up. It is a well known fact that mesquite charcoals produce a deadly gas, and many old miners in Arizona have had experiences which convince them that death will result from breathing the fumes of coals of this kind in a closed room.

But the bodies of both men were burned, which can hardly be accounted for. J. B. Cavaney, who was with the men until last week, says that they slept upon beds of "Arizona feathers," which contain oil and the dry state are highly flammable. He thinks that a dog that slept in the tent with the men knocked over the oven and the coals ignited the "feathers."

George Wheatley was well known in Tucson. He was about forty years of age and leaves a divorced wife in this city. He came to Arizona twenty years ago from England and was employed at the Silver Bell camp as cook. Later he engaged in mining. He had been at the camp where he met death about three months. In England he leaves a brother and his mother. An inquest will be held this afternoon at Shultz. The supposition is that they had been dead since last Monday.—Tucson Citizen.

A correspondent writing from Eureka district to the Prescott Journal-Miner says: "Pete Sorenson, who has spent several years and all he made in prospecting for the ledge which furnished the hundreds of thousands of dollars of gold taken out of the old Placita gulch in Eureka mining district, was rewarded last week for his labor. In company with William Dunlap he found a four-inch streak in a four-foot ledge which horns easy \$500 in gold per ton on the surface, the gold being large and heavy and of the same character as all the gold taken out of the gulch. The ledge crosses the Placita gulch about three-quarters of a mile above where the highest deposit of gold was found, and the gentlemen are very sanguine over their find."

THE LEGISLATURE.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., Feb. 18.—The Legislature has had a serene week, yet one filled with a great deal of effective work. Legislative work, you know, isn't to be measured by the number of bills passed. Thus far the governor has signed only five, and no one of them is of much importance. The latest bills to become laws compel employers to have at least a monthly payday and prohibit tampering with sewers. Most of the week has been spent in sweet commerce with the code. The assembly has been dallying with the penal end thereof, while the council has been working over the part that deals with education.

It is probable that the new statutes on education will be a wide departure from those now in force. As a starter, there is a strong disposition toward raising the salary of the territorial superintendent from the paltry \$100 a month to at least \$200. It is felt that the change would conduce to even better service than that now so efficiently given by Superintendent Long. Curiously enough, Long was superintendent when the last material changes were made in the school laws, back about 1885. The main objection to the present law seems to be over the manner of issuing teachers' certificates by county boards. It is alleged that too often county boards are not of full competency, that there is a chance for favoritism. Further, it is believed that all certificates issued should be territorial certificates and these county boards should not grant. So it is proposed to turn in to the territorial board of examiners all papers received by county boards of examiners or by the county school superintendent, acting instead of the board, and to issue none save territorial certificates. The whole legislature appears to be interested in educational matters and to be fully willing to give the schools the first chance at the revenue. All the educational appropriations are going through in good shape, though the university and Tempe normal appropriations may be pared down a cent in the general readjustment of appropriations that is scheduled for this afternoon in the house.

The matter of appropriation is having the most serious of attention among the legislators. Some of them started in with the idea that the territorial levy might be kept down to about 85 cents. The bills that are being considered this afternoon in committee of the whole make up a total of 105, and they do not constitute all the appropriations either. Some of the assemblymen are reconciled to a tax of 1 per cent. It is probable that the territorial levy will be larger next year than has ever been before known. Few people are aware that the territorial levy hasn't been enough to carry on the territorial government and institutions for many years and that there has been a growing deficit, merely because legislatures have shied at increasing the levy.

The agricultural committee has favorably reported back Ivy's irrigation system bill, but consideration of the measure by the house has been deferred till March 1. This was at the request of Kimball, who said he wanted to confer with his constituents of the upper Gila valley over it. The bill is one that follows out the Colorado supreme court decisions and the recommendations of the noted Kibby decision and declares that the water is wedded to the land, in the order of priority of appropriation and irrigation.

Mr. Kimball introduced another Buffalo exposition bill, to take the place of the other, supposedly killed off "for keeps." The first bill provided for a tax levy of four cents for the proper display of Arizona's productions at Buffalo. The new bill is for a two and one-half cent levy, a tax that would raise about \$9,000. Two of the boomers of the exposition, Messrs. Lawless and Gaines are with the Legislature this week and will stay till definite action is taken. The exposition commissioners of Arizona were appointed by Governor Murphy about six months ago with the expectation generally that the appointments were only complimentary. In Phoenix the commission has for members Rev. Lewis Halsey, Fred Wood, of the McNeil Co., and J. W. Benham. If the bill goes through, the money will be used in the erection of a neat little building in Moorish style, wherein could be attractively displayed the county exhibits sent by the supervisors and the contributions of agricultural communities and mining companies.

Gray has slipped in another prison removal bill, about the same measure that was interred a week ago. It came as an accompaniment to the bill that appropriated \$25,000 for the improvement of the old prison.

The Legislature has put itself on record in favor of the reclamation of the arid lands of the west by governmental aid and has passed a resolution to that effect, a resolution that came from Mr. Fowler, who is the chairman of the Maricopa county water storage committee and the new committeeman for Arizona, for the national irrigation congress. The resolution was copied from one adopted by the last national irrigation congress. The congress has moved upon the east and now is trying

to gain reservoirs in the west by showing the New York and Chicago business men that trade would be increased through their co-operation. Jas. H. McClintock.

COBRE GRANDE LITIGATION.

Injunction Suit Filed Against Hallenborg Interests—W. C. Greene Gains Every Point—Litigation is About Ended.

In the Cobre Grande litigation two steps were taken in the district court at Phoenix this week. Some time ago A. W. Hallenborg of New York filed a petition for intervention in the case of the Cobre Grande Copper Company versus W. C. Greene, George Mitchell and the Phoenix national bank. The case was argued and yesterday it was ordered that the petition be denied. Exceptions were taken and notice of appeal to the supreme court was given.

The other step was the filing of an injunction suit by W. C. Greene against J. H. Costello of Buffalo, Axel W. Hallenborg of New York city and the Phoenix national bank.

The complaint recites that on December 12, 1900, the plaintiff agreed to buy of E. B. Gage, who agreed to sell to him, 115,049 shares of stock of the Cobre Grande company at \$2.50 a share; that Mr. Gage held the stock in trust for various owners; that he paid to Mr. Gage fifty cents per share on the stock as a first payment, in accordance with the contract; that 8,000 shares of this stock belonged to Mr. Hallenborg and was held in escrow in the Phoenix national bank. Also that Mr. Costello at the time claimed to own 40,517 9-10 shares of stock, then in Mr. Gage's trust, and that Mr. Costello participated in the negotiations so far as they applied to him, and that he received fifty cents per share for his stock.

The plaintiff says he is now ready to make the second payment of \$1 per share on the stock in accordance with the contract, and has deposited with the bank \$1 per share for all stock except that owned by Messrs. Costello and Hallenborg. He also alleges that the contract was entered into for the purpose of stopping litigation and the merging of all suits and interests in this contract, and that per agreement all suits between Costello and the Greene Consolidated Copper company in New York were to be dismissed; that in violation of this contract a suit is still pending in Buffalo, N. Y., and another in New York city, and plaintiff believes he should not be required to make the second payment till proof is given of the dismissal of these suits, at which time he is ready to carry out his part of the contract.

The complaint says further that after plaintiff made the first payment on the Hallenborg stock the defendant Hallenborg filed a suit in Yavapai county to set aside the contract, claiming fraud and asking leave to intervene in a suit in this county wherein the Cobre Grande company is plaintiff and W. C. Greene and others defendants, and which is the suit referred to in the beginning of this article.

The plaintiff, Greene, in this case alleges that Hallenborg has repudiated the contract and believes that he, Greene, should not be called upon to make the second payment on the Hallenborg stock till the suit in Yavapai county is dismissed. He further says that should the stock in escrow be returned it will work irreparable injury to him for which he would have no recourse in law, wherefore he asks that the bank be enjoined from declaring a forfeiture, and that Messrs. Costello and Hallenborg be restrained from asking for the second payment upon the stock. The injunction was issued.

The Cook Quit His Job.

Joe Boot, the stage robber, partner of the notorious Pearl Hart, Arizona's female bandit, escaped from the territorial prison last Wednesday evening and has not yet been apprehended, although every effort toward his recapture has been exerted.

"Boots," with Pearl Hart, was convicted of stage robbery in Pinal county over a year ago and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. He was an exemplary prisoner, always obedient and never giving the management the slightest trouble whatever. As a reward for good behavior he was made a sort of a "trustee" and was employed as cook at Superintendent Brown's residence. For some time he had performed his duties well, always reporting promptly at the prison gate for admittance after his work was done, and Mr. Brown had not entertained the slightest fear of his escape. In his extraordinary behavior since his imprisonment the wily "Boots," however, was employing far better judgment than he had exhibited previous to that time, for he was wisely laying the foundation for a successful escape. After dinner had been served at the superintendent's residence Wednesday evening "Boots" placed the kitchen and dining room in order and then threw up his job, without giving the usual notice of a dissatisfied servant, and left, presumably in search of a more congenial situation. His absence was discovered in a short time, but his whereabouts have not yet been learned.—Yuma Sun.